THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE. SCHOOLMASTER SMITH LECTURING TAMMANY TACTICS IN THE ASSEMBLY. HIS UNRULY SCHOLARS.

The Usual Uprour in the Assembly-Passage of the Local Prohibitory Bill-Also of Jake Sharp's Railroad Job-Reform Measures for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 16.
In the Assembly the bill introduced by J. D.
Brown, to allow the majority of the electors of any town or village to determine by ballot whether liquor should be sold therein or not, came up on its third reading. Mr. Crandall moved to recommit it, with instructions to sub-stitute for it what is known as the Illinois liquor law. This was opposed by Mr. Brown, who called attention to the fact that the Republican party had committed itself to the passage of such a law in their platform, and he did not believe that this Legislature could afford to adjourn without passing it. Mr. Bennett of Kings tried to get in an amendment, to the effect that before any election was ordered under the law a majority of the voters resident in the towns or cities should petition therefor. This of course was intended to formish a loophole for the cities and large villages to get out of the operation of the law and confine it to the rural districts, where the temperance sentiment predominates. The temperance men saw the point and defeated the amendment. Mr. Jacobs, appreciating the Chechty under which the Republicans were halo ing with this [confaint, onered an amendment, the reading of which, while it excited laughter from most of the members, shocked Oid Salt's sense of propriety and the Speaker's dignity. The latter gentleman declared that he considered it an insult to the dignity of the House. The majority of the members, however, accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered and after it had been read through it was withdrawn by the gentleman offering it. without passing it. Mr. Bennett of Kings tried

WS:

As Messrs, Abbott, Alvord, J. H. Babcock, BeckBennus, F. F. Brown, J. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt,
Iall, Dykeman, Enos, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Goring,
Green, Gregory, Griffin, Hawkins, A. L. Hayes,
ck, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford,
di Hyatt, Kennedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Knettles,
s, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Marcy,
e, Morton, Murdock, Pierce, Preston, Rice, Roce,
Shepardson, Sinson, Smiley, Smith, Snyder,
ex, Springreded, Squires, Tobey, D. Tompkins,
er, A. L. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, Whit
viootsey, Wyman, and Yeoman, G. Badeau, Baltz,
ett, Back, Buch, Chamber, 15 ok.,
Chamber, 15 ok., B. K. e.g. Buch, Cheimies bein, Chamber, C. o.k., Duphy, F. Belles, Hammer, Fores, Green, But, Hart, Houghton, Hensley, A. B. Hill, D. H. Jontton, Oakley, Osyoot, Phys. Phys. Rocket, J. J. Ampkins, Twomby, W. J. Van Dusen, and Wiley-42. (Democrats in Italics.) THE SEAMEN'S REPREAT.

Mesers, Judd, Bennett, and Gelb, the sub-Committee of Commerce and Navigation, who have been investigating the management of the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island, presented their report. The say the institution has for some time past failed to sustain itself and is constantly running in debt, and that the build-ing is unhealthy. They recommend the passage of the bill appointing commissioners to sell it and hold the money subject to the order of the Legislature.

sewars, William Lambeer, and the Presidents of the German and Irish Immigration Societies ex officio. They are to hold office for five years, at the end of which time their successors are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Any vacancies occurring during the five years are to be filled by vote of the remaining members. It provides that after the 1st of June, 1872, the Board shall not be required to support any narrange and shall

The bill directing the Comptroller to ratify the sale made in 1832 of the tranchise for a horse railroad through Twenty-third street and to receive the money therefor, was called up by Mr. Mackay this morning. Evidently everything had been fixed, or Gen. Jake Sharpe and his Lieutenant Richmond, who occupied seats in the lobby, would not have allowed the bill to be moved. The result showed that they knew what they were about. Circulars petitioning for the passage of the bill and remonstrating against it were freely distributed about the chamber this morning, but the most effective circulars are said to have been distributed in the lobby, Hawkins denounced the whole thing as a job, and claimed that all the principal property owners along the route were opposed to it, which was endorsed by Mr. Moulton. The passage of the bill was urged by Messrs, Mackay, Foley, and Husted, on the ground that it was a public necessity, and an act of justice to the party who had legally purchased the franchise. The bill was passed by a vote of 83 to 20, and now goes to the Governor.

LEGALIZING THE HOLDING OF DOUBLE SESSIONS. Mackay's bill, authorizing a double session of the Court of General Sessions in the city of New York, and confirming a resolution of the Board of Supervisors fixing the salary of the Recorder and City Judge, passed the Assembly after be-ing amended by Mr. Fields so as to prohibit the Judges from receiving any compensation except salary.

THE BROOKLYN REGISTRY LAW.

Vanderbilt's Underground Transit bill, which was to have been considered in the Senate this morning, was laid over until 12 o'clock to-morrow. The third reading of bills was then taken up. One of the most important was the election law for Brooklyn, sent to Albany by the Committee of Seventy-flve. The bill as amended by Senator Perry, requires the Mayor, Comptroller, and Auditor to meet on the third Monday in July of each year, for the purpose of appointing three citizens as a Board of Elections. This board has power to appoint inspectors and canvassers of election. The bill provides that if there are a greater number of ballots in the boxes than correspond with the poil list, all the ballots shall be replaced in the box. Then a canvasser shall turn his back to the box, and without seeing the ballots shall draw out and destroy as many as there are excess of the number on the poil list. Repeaters are to be punished with two years' imprisonment.

The general Appropriation bill was passed without material amendments. Its passage led to a sharp Interchange of argument between Madden, Lowery, and D. P. Wood, the two former chaining that appropriations to academies were for sectarian purposes.

The CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. THE BROOKLYN REGISTRY LAW.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Judge Prindle of Chenangs, made an unfavorable report. No recommendation was made to the Senate. Senator Murphy said that a consideration of the charges might lead to an extra session, as the report was of great importance. He moved to lay it on the table for printing. The motion was carried.

THE BROOKLYN REFORM CHARTER,

the, bill providing for the compensation of selemployed against the Ring passed with-disaenting vote. The set regulating proons and parades in New York received sim-

treatment.

THE QUEENS COUNTY COURT HOUSE JOB went through without opposition. As the provides for the expenditure of several huntitous and dollars, it will be good meat for bone-hunters of the Assembly, empireller Green, in response to the request he Sanate to furnish a detailed statement of cost of the New York Court House, sent in a manifeation asking for more time. His rest was complied with.

successful. They have given him no rest on the subject while in New York, and a large delega-

tion of his constituents on a similar mission are said to be coming up to-night.

TAMMANY TACTICS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session of the Assembly to-night reminded me very forcibly of the scene about a year Ago, when Boss Tweed's amended Registry law, the Buffalo Police bill, &c., were under consideration. As then the gag law was put in force, the proper man was in the chair, and on the floor the Bald Eagle took the rôle of Aleck Frear and moved to rise and report progress, the previous question, &c., while Old Salt emulated Tom Fields in cracking the party whip and whipping in his followers. In about fifteen minutes two of the most important bills before the Legislature—the Registry laws for the State and for the city of New York—were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. All opportunity to discuss or amend them was choked off. This is doing full as well as the Tammany legislators did, but then there was no party caucus to be held as there was to-night, and this may account for the resort to Tammany tactics by this Reform Legislature. D. B. Hill made some attempts to amend the bills in Committee of Whole, but of course failed, and when the vote was being taken Messrs, Jacobs and Roach, under the plea of asking to be excused from voting, managed to get in a few words in opposition to them. After the vote Tom Fields managed to get recognized by the Speaker before Husted, who was on his feet to move an adjournment, and spoke for about half an hour. He claimed that this Registry law, like that of 1865, would only have the effect of increasing the Democratic majority in the city of New York and other large cities. He alluded to the great breaking up which was about to take pince in the Republican party, and expressed his bellef that next fall the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord), and many others of the Republicans who were so anxious to press forward these measures, would be found marching to the polls shoulder to shoulder with the great Democratic party and voting for the nominee o

the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, who went into secret caucus.

In the caucus Senator Woodin was made Chairman, but being compelled to leave he called Mr. Husted to the chair. Senator Palmer and Mr. Prince were appointed Secretaries. The Registry laws were endorsed as they were rushed through the Assembly this evening, with the understanding that the one for New York city is to be so amended in the Senate as to conform to the charter, should it pass.

Speaker Smith took the Judiciary Committee to task for not having reported in the case of the charges against the Judges, claiming that the people were getting tired of waiting, and that action must not be much longer delayed. Mr. Prince, Chairman of the committee, replied with much warmth. He said the committee had worked hard and faithfully in the investigation, sitting sometimes thirteen hours a day and frequently in the evening. They had found it impossible to get the testimony printed as yet, and had been compelled to send a large portion of it to New York to be printed. Two stenographers had been employed in taking the testimony and writing it out, and so laborious was their work that they were both sick. He did not think it fair to ask the committee to report, when none of them had heard all of the evidence, and some of them only a very little of it. Mr. Morton of Kings protested against the delay which had been manifested in the transaction of important business, and lectured the leaders therefor. He hoped that there would be frequent caucuses, and that they would agree on what to do and go on and do it. He complimented the firmness of Husted and Alvord for the manner in which they had put through the Registry laws this evening, and hoped they would continue to press matters forward in the same way, and that the Legislature would not adjourn until all its important business was disposed of. He hoped that at the next caucus the question of a final adjournment would be considered. The caucus then adjourned until next Thursday evening.

Owing to the la

ROBBERIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

How a Countryman Built a House on \$1.75 a Day Queer False Pretence. For some time past the storekeepers in Gravesend and the other towns in Kings county The bill reorganizing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration passed the Assembly this morn nr. The new Commissioners are Hugh für iner, Cyrus Curtis, Willy Wallach, Wisner Townsend, Daviel Manger, Alexander H. Stewar, William Laimbeer, and the Presisery, William Laimb have suffered from frequent depredations on who keeps a store in Parkville, had his suspicions directed to William Tretcher of that village, who was working for \$1.75 a day and lived in a style far beyond what that salary could aford. He occupied a handsome house and was building a new one. Mr. Hudson determined to

> watch. Last Friday night as he sat in his store, armed with a club and a revolver, he fell asleep, and the club which he had firmly grasped in his hand fell to the floor. The noise awoke him, and he heard a voice, which he recognized as that of Tretcher, saying to a companion, "Let's run." They did run. The next morning Hudson went They did run. The next morning Hudson went before Justice Voorhees, and secured a search warrant for Tretcher's house. The warrant was put in the hands of Constable John Friend, and on Sunday John went to the house.
>
> Mrs. Tretcher said he could search all the rooms except two on the second floor, which were her private apartments. These were just the rooms John wanted to see, and when the woman went up stairs to lock them he followed her and went in. In each room he found large quantities of groceries, barrels of sugar which had evidently been made up from stealings from different stores; boxes of tea, cans of preserves, &c. He selzed them, and the woman disappenred, and neither she nor her husband has since been heard from.
>
> Some of the goods were recognized by Mr. Hudson as his property.
>
> It is the opinion of the people at Grave-end and along the Coney Island Road that Tretcher has been for a long time committing these robberies, and at the same time pretending to earn an honest living by hard work. Other are suspected.

Defeat of the St. Croix Land Job.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- In the House to-day Mr. Ketcham (Rep., N. Y.), from the Conference Committee on the St. Croix and Lake Superior Land Grant Bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the House insist on its action, and that another conference committee be appointed. Mr. Scofield (Rep., Ps.) moved that the House recede Mr. Scofield (Rep., Pa.) moved that the House recede from its action, which would have the effect of passing the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) moved that the House adhere to its action, which would make it that.

Mr. Ketcham said he had moved to insist, and to have another committee of conference that the leave the insite still open he had been street still open he new withdrew that motion, and toged that the House would adopt Mr. Holman's motion to adhere.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Scofield's motion to recede, and it was rejected—yeas, 57; nays, 115.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Holman's motion to adhere to its former action. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 116; nays, 51.

This amounts to a rejection of the bill, as the substitute adopted by the House, and to which it voted to adhere, was to declare the lands reserved to actual settlers.

settlers. The Great Fisher Death Catches a Fishermau. An unknown man was fishing on the Hackensack bridge of the Eric Railway on Monday afternoon

Seeing the train coming in one direction, and not no ticing the other, he was run over and literally cut in two pieces. His body was fearfully mangled. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Cabinet was in session for about two hours to-day. A telegram was read from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War anouncing that thirty five privates and seven officers of

At 10 o'clock last night an unknown man fell town a flight of stairs at 45 East. Forty-first street, and fractured his skull. He was about five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, hair, moustache, and eyes, and wore a dark coat, vest, and black pantalous, with a pair of blue plaid pants over the black ones. He was sent to Belleyue.

Earthquake in Mississippl. MERIDIAN, April 16.—An carthquake shock was felt here this morning at 2:30 o'clock. It lasted eommunication asking for more time. His request was complied with.

Senator O'Brien appeared in his seat to-day. It is said that the pressure of his friends to make him withdraw his resignation is likely to prove

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Probable Suicide of an ex-Member of the Connecticut Legislature—The Delirium of a Boarder in the Gilsey House.

Mr. W. B. Johnson of New Haven was formerly a member of the Connecticut Legislature. About a year ago Mr. Johnson was attacked by paralysis, and although to this city with the intention of availing himself of the Doctor's treatment. Since the paralytic attack he has been subject to occasional fits of derangement, which

Doctor's treatment. Since the paralytic attack he has been subject to occasional fits of derangement, which gave rise to serious siarm among his immediate friends. Mr. Johnson went to the Glisey House, and was assigned, room 125. The apartment is on the fifth floor, to the rear, the window looking upon a court yard. Two stories below is a roof projecting out, covered with the The window of 125 is as high from the floor as windows usually are, so that there could be no danger of a person failing out.

A man was engaged to sleep in the room with Mr. Johnson; but he gave such evidences of improvement on Monday that it was thought safe to allow him to sleep alone on that night. He was accordingly left, and went to bed as usual ay morning the occupants of rear rooms on the third floor heard a noise as of some falling body striking heavily. The night clerk of the house also beard it, but falled to take much notice. The lodgers say they thought something was wrong with the clevator, and the noise was caused by that. Nothing more was thought about it until 6 o'clock, when it had become light. At that hour one of the porters was passing through the hall of the third story. Through the window he saw the body of a man lying on the roof. He rushed to the office and gave the alarm.

The body proved to be that of Mr. Johnson. It seemed dead, all consciousness having left it. It was taken in and an examination made. The collar bone was found to be hroken, and both legs were fractured. Judeing from the position in which the body lay, it is inferred that Mr. Johnson jumped from the window in a fit of temporary haunity. He struck the tin roof on his heels, and his feet are much injured. The distance failen from the window to the roof is about twenty-five feet, probably did not lose tonschauses at once, but jugs more injury than the fail itself.

Last evening Mr. Johnson was somewhat better, having regained his senses; but little hope is entertained of his recovery. He is to be taken to the hospital as soon as practicable. He is

dist Churches Next Year.

The Methodist Conference yesterday made the following appointments for the ensuing year for New

night he was true over by the Greenpoint freight train and his body was cut in two. Three suspicious persons were seen in the neighborhood during the day. When the train approached the station the body lay across the track motioniers. The heat was lying near by, and the overcoat was torn. The head had two deep cuts, which the train could hardly have made.

The End of a Misspent Life. The End of a Misspent Life.

Deputy Coroner John Beach yesterday examined the body of Ernest Alden, a druggist, who died on Saturday last. Alden, for some time past, had been leading a very irregular and dissipated life and had no fixed abode. On Saturday he was found lying unconscious in the hallway of a grocery in Eldridge street H. died on the way to Bellevue Hospital. The post mortem showed that Alden had taken poison.

The Destruction of a Five-Story Manufactory—Other Bulldings Damaged—A Fire-man and a Police Sergeant Injured.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night Officers Curry and Brown saw flames from the third-story window of the large building at Pearl and Cherry streets, occupied by McArthur & Co., brush manufacturers. The building is used for manufacturing purposes, and was filled with combustible material. Before the fire engines arrived the fire was raging on the fourth and fifth floors, and brightly illuminated the neigh-

borhood.

The firemen burst in a lower hall door, and ran up stairs with hose, while others were savran up stairs with hose, while others were saving property. The firemen inside made their way to the third floor, while ladders were raised against the building on the Cherry street and Franklin square sides, which were soon mounted by the firemen.

Additional engines were soon on hand. Twice the fire was under control, but it broke out again with renewed violence, threatening every moment to bury the firemen beneath the shaky walls.

walls.

On the Cherry street side the flames raged the flercest. A ladder was raised to the fourth story, which was mounted by some flremen, who fought the flames with tremendous energy. The fire was rapidly spreading to the Pearl street side, threatening to destroy the whole building, but was fortunately arrested by a heavy stream of water on the roof.

At 10 o'clock the fire was under control. The damage to the building will be about \$20,000;

At 10 o'clock the fire was under control. The damage to the building will be about \$20,000; partially insured. The first and second floors were used by Raymond & Co. for the manufacture of patent metallic cofins; loss about \$8,00. A valuable hearse was saved. The third floor was used by McArthur & Co. for the manufacture of brushes; loss about \$10,000. Fourth and fifth floors were used by Bunce & Co., printers; loss about \$6,000; and also by Kent & Co., knitting machines; loss about \$4,000. The fire extended to the first, second, and third floors of 346 Pearl street, used by the Mercantile Journal Printing and Publication office. Their loss is \$5,000. The buildings belonged to the Overing estate, and were damaged about \$25,000. An engineer on the roof fell through a scuttle about fifteen feet, and must have perished had he not been saved by another fireman. Sergeant Christie thought that he heard women's cries in the burning building, and sprang up a ladder, but was knocked off by a stream of water, and his chin was tadly injured.

Fire in Carmansville.

Yesterday afternoon at 5:30 fire was discovered in the carriage house attached to David H. Knapp's nouse at 10sth street and Tenth avenue. The flames soon extended to the dwelling, which was of wood. Both buildings with their contents were destroyed. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$13,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a deaf mute (soon of Mr. Knapp) playing with matches among the straw in the carriage house. house at 106th street and Tenth avenue. The flames

The Reported Resignation of Dr. Eldridge A report having been circulated yesterday that Dr. Eldridge had resigned from the Board of Directors last evening to ascertain if there was any truth in it. The following was the result of the interview:

Reporter—I have been directed to call upon you as the person most likely to know if Dr. Eldridge has rethe person most incely to show it Dr. Edurage has resigned.

Gen. Dix.—The first I knew of the matter was what I saw in a morning paper. If he has resigned I know nothing of It, and you can rest sastred therethe not not not be reported by the residual of the respective to the residual of the residual of the residual of the resignation of Dr. Ediridge. Messrs. Green, tryder, and Homans, who have been recently elected Directors, and who have been in Europe, are on their way back, and are expected in a few days.

Stealing Fare Checks. Stealing Faro Checks.

Mike Maney, alias Skinny Mike, an old offender, was arrested last night by Detective Heidelberg of the Police Central Office. Mike broke into the Iaro rooms of Charles Oatman at Oss Broadway yesterday morning, and stole a silver Iarolox and a quantity of ivory checks valued at \$500. Ac acknowledged the theft, but did not tell where the stolen property was.

Robbery of a Massachusetts Graveyard.

LOWELL, April 16.—It is reported that a grave-yard in Westford has been descrated, several grave-The New Cardinals.

LONDON, April 16 .- It is reported that the Pop is about to fill the vacancies in the College of Cardinals.

Archbishop Manning's name is prominently mentioned as likely to be among the new appointments.

Camben, April 16.—Col. Addis Hays, edi-tor of the Burlington, N. J., Enterprise, writes to-day to James M. Scovel In favor of the Cin-cinnati Liberal Convention.

ANOTHER DEAD MAN'S MONEY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

George N. Christy's Widow Contesting her Mother's Will-A Testatrix Suffering from Overdoses of Landanum. George N. Harrington, the west nown

negro minstrel, better known as George Christy, died a few years ago, leaving a wife and three children. At one time he owned the house III Twenty-third street, but falling into financial embarrassments be transferred the property to his wife's father, Mr. Gomperts. The latter died, leaving all his property to his wife. Mrs. Gomperts died about a month ago leaving a will directing that the premises III Twenty-third street, where she and her danghter, Mrs. Hannah

street, where she and her dangbter, Mrs. Hannah Harrington, lived, should, with other real estate situated in the Bowery, be sold, the proceeds be divided into eleven equal parts, two of which should be given to each of five of her children, and the other part to the sixth child, Mrs. Harrington.

Mrs. Harrington, the widow of the celebrated minstrel, now contests the will on the ground that it was improperly executed. She claims that the testatrix was incompetent to make a will, as she was, at the time of its execution, suffering from the effects of taking large quantities of laudanum; and further, that the properly in question did not belong to the testatrix, but that it was transferred by Mr. Harrington to Mr. Gomperts without consideration, and in trust for the benefit of his (Harrington's) wife and children.

After some introductory testimony had been taken, showing that the witnesses to the will had been requested to sign it by Mr. Townsend, a lawyer, and that the testatrix signed her mark to the will while her hand was held by Mr. Townsend, the further hearing was adjourned.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Belkunp Refreshes his Memory, and Corrects his Former Testimony-The Interview with Chambrun. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The Senate Arms

MASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate Arms Committee met this morning.

H. F. Crosby, considential clerk to the Secretary of War, testilide: He was present on the 19th of January at the Interview between the Secretary of War and the Marquis de Chambran. No letter was then read from the Secretary of War and the Marquis de Chambran. No letter was then read from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State, nor anything that purchanz.—On the 19th of January the Secretary of State, or anything that purchanz.—On the 19th of January the Secretary of War to the Marquis de Chambran an endersement by the thief of Ordinance with reference to Reminguous letter to Lecesne. He supposed from what was said that the endorsement was to be embodied in the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. There were no persons present except the Secretary of State. There were no persons present except the Secretary, of War that Richardson was the periner of Remington, to which the Secretary replied that that cast an imputation upon himself. The conversation was in relation to the endorsement, which was to be embodied in the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not see the endorsement is any other form. He did not have the ame of the Secretary of State mentioned in that connection, though it might have been. The endorsement was on the back of a letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing Remington's letter to Lecesne and the telearam from Squire to Remington.

Secretary Beiknap, recalled and examined by Senator Hamilin, related the conversation which took place between himself and the Marquis de Chambrun, the latter saying on that occasion that a large amount of money belonging to the French Government were interested in the sale of arms. Witness told him he was very much surprised by that statement, and that as soon as he ascertained that Remington was the agent of the French Government he stopped the sale of arms to him. The Marquis, between the loth and 15th of Jannary, again called for the me

to him whether there was an investigation or not, and that while he would not invite investigation, he would not svoid it. Knowing his conduct was above reproach, he was anxious the record of the War Department should go to the country, and he would gladly respond to any call. Witness quoted from and commented on various points in the Marquis de Chambrun's testimony, asying the Marquis de Chambrun was mistaken in many of his statements. Witness never said to the Marquis de Chambrun that he was the Ordinance office. Witness did not recoilect some things which the Marquis de Chambrun had stated as having occurred in conversations between them.

The Marquis de Chambrun made some explanations as to his former testimony, and also to that of the Secretary of War. If he had been mistaken as to his recoilection concerning the letter of the Secretary of War, it was, to say the least, a strange delusion. was, to say the least, a strange delusion.

A VETERAN ACTOR'S FUNERAL. Another Impressive Ceremony in the Little

Church Around the Corner. The "Little Church Around the Corner" was thronged yesterday afternoon by members of the dramatic profession, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, the occasion being the funeral of Nathaniel W. Belden, the veteran actor, professionally known as N. B. Clarke.

Mr. Belden was the eldest son of the late Rev.

Wm. Belden, and was sixty-four years of age. He was originally intended for the ministry, but his tastes led him to the stage. His personal professional experience made him, by his reminiscences of actors and of the stage, a walking compendium of the history of the dramain New York, and no one was better fitted to write it. He made his first appearance in the old Chatham Garden when twenty years of age, and afterward travelled through the country, playing at almost every town and city from Maine to Texas. For the past twenty years he has filled the position of stage manager, first at the Old Bowery, and afterward at the new theatre. He made his last appearance on the stage as Jack Rieers, in Charles Foster's drama of "Bertha," in the Bowery Theatre last year, and made it a character of rare power. His charities were many, and he was noted as a practical supporter of the different charitable institutions of this city. Last winter he contracted a severe cold, from which he never recovered. Many of the profession owetheir success to his teachings.

Twenty-ninth street, from Third avenue to Madison avenue, was lined with carriages, and large multitude gathered near the famous little church. The floral alcove within was filled with tuberoses, camellias, illies, and other choice flowers, and the communion table bore two gilded vases, in which drooped a few calla lillies and tuberoses. Prof. A. W. Berg presided at the organ.

At two o'clock the remains, preceded by the his tastes led him to the stage. His personal

and tuberoses. Prof. A. W. Berg presided at the organ.

At two o'clock the remains, preceded by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, his assistant, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Houghton, and the pall-bearers, Manager Freligh, B. F. Deane, Edmund S. Connor, Charles Blakie, John J. Jones, D. W. Belden, Hugh Gardner, and C. W. Meade, wearing white sashes with black bows at the shoulder and hip, were escorted down the centre aisle to a position near the puloit, the pastor reading aloud, "I am the resurrection and the life." Following the casket were the members of New York Lodge, 350, F. and A. M., John Giffin, Master, who had charge of the funeral, the American Dramatic Fund Association, New York Lodge of Perfection, A. A. Rite, of which Mr. Beiden was a member, and Temple Lodge of Perfection.

Lodge of Perfection, A. A. Rite, of which Mr. Belden was a member, and Temple Lodge of Perfection.

Dr. Houghton recited the impressive Episcopal services for the dead, and the congregation sans the hymn, "Rock of Ages," which was followed by "I heard a voice from Heaven," rendered by a lady member of the choir. At the close the "Nunc Dimittis" was sung.

Among the distinguished persons who attended the luneral were: John Gilbert, Madame Pontsi, Charles Kemble Mason, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, George L. Fox, Dolly Davenport, F. C. Bangs, Belle Hewitt, Vining Rowers, Ida Yerrance, D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Eddridge, Thomas E. Morris, Kate Denin, John F. Cole, J. L. Vincent, Managers Jarrett and Palmer, Charley White, Henry Seymour, J. J. McCloskey, Herr Cline, D. C. Anderson, W. H. Whalley, Lewis Baker, James Ward, ex-Marshal Tooker, Billy Birch, Augustus Fenno, Harry Cunningham, Morris Simmons, Col. T. Alston Brown, Clark Bates, David Whitney, J. B. Studley, Wm. Pope, J. E. Jockson of the Philadelphia Ledger, George France, Charles Poster, George Lingard, and John C. Walsh.

All the attachés of the Bowery Theatre, of which Mr. Belden was for a long term stage masterer, attended, as well as a host of others trong the different theatres. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

The Carlist Insurrection. Senator Hardenbergh Dying.

Albany, April 16.—No hopes are entertained of Senator Hardenbergh's recovery. Some of his friends are with him, and his wife has been telegraphed for.

Still They Come.

Madrid, April 16.—The bands of Carlists tha have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have been agitating the country for the past few dry have dry have dry have dry have agitating the country for the past few dry have dry ha

A College Closed on Account of Small-Pox. CLINTON, April 16.—Hamilton College has been closed until May 2 on account of the presence of small-pot.

A SOUTH AMBOY TRAGEDY.

TWO NEIGHBORS AND THEIR WITES IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

Sunday Spree with a Sangularry End-Shocking Spectacle near South Amboy A Ghastly Temperance Lecture.

On Sunday night the inhabitants of South Amboy, N. J., were startled by a murder on Bergen Hill, one of the suburbs of the town. The murder was mysterious, and the cause of death remarkable. John Quinn, the supposed mur-derer, worked for Capt. Roberts, in a clay bank n the Raritan. He lived in Bergen Hill, and had a wife and six children. Besides working in the clay bank. Quinn kept a little liquor shop, selling flour from a demijoha in his house. He is quarrelsome and has before been engaged in

Patrick Bradley, the victim, worked in the from Quinn. Bradley drank some, but his general reputation was good. He was a man of ex-cellent physique. He was married, and had no

cellent physique. He was married, and had no cellent physique. He was married, and had no children.

On Sunday both men began drinking in the morning. They were joined by their respective wives, who also joined in the drinking. During the day the two women had some misunderstanding, which did not, however, result in blows. But each man espoused the cause of his wife, and harsh words followed. After making the round of various drinking places the men brought up in front of the house of John Owens, a neighbor.

A TERRIFIC BAITLE.

Here the angry talk culminated in blows. Who

A TERRIFIC BAITLE.

Here the angry talk culminated in blows. Who struck first is unknown, but a terrific battle ensued, in which both men fought desperately. They clinched and fell, and then got up and went at it again. Finally, Mr. Owens stepped out and drove both men from his yard, and they were temporarily separated. Bradley went down the street toward his own house. Quinn followed. Bradley had reached the porch of his house, and, it is said, Quinn again attacked him. They fought down off the porch into the yard. Finally, as near as can be learned, Quinn dealt Bradley a stunning blow on the head, knocking him down. He then fell upon him and beat him terribly. The blows were heard by the neighbors several houses distant.

The nature of Bradley's wounds indicates that he was pounded with brickbats or bottles. While Quinn was on top of Bradley, Quinn's wife approached. She seized her husband and tried to drag him off Bradley. The effort was unsuccessful, and Quinn continued to pound his victim. Bradley was unable to escape. He shouted to his wife: "Quinn's beating me. Help me!"

THE WIVES INTERPERENCE.

Bradley rose to his feet, and Quinn is said to have again knocked him down. Mrs. Bradley rushed out in answer to her husband's call. Mrs. Quinn stood by the two men. When Mrs. Bradley made her appearance, Mrs. Quinn assailed her with billing-gate, applying the foulest epithets to Mrs. Bradley and her husband.

Mrs. Bradley seized Quinn (she is a powerful woman) and dragged him away from her husband. Bradley was then perfectly quiet. He had not spoken since the last knock down. Quinn looked at him a moment, became frightened, and walked away. Then the two women stood and glared at each other. Vile language was succeeded by Mrs. Quinn striking Mrs. Bradley, and the women fought like furies around the bleeding body of Bradley, which was still lying in the yard. They struck and scratched each other. Both were under the influence of liquor. They knocked each other down, and were finally separated by the crowd which had by this time gathered.

Mrs. Quinn went away. Men picked up the insensible form which had lain in the yard while the women were fighting, and carried it into the house and laid it on a bed. Dr. Stout was sent for. He looked at the man. Bradley was dead.

THE ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Dr. Morgan, the Coroner, was summoned. He ordered Quinn's arrest, and many constables were deputized to search for him. Thus far the search has proved unsuccessful, though it is not unlikely that Quinn is secreted in Bergen Hill. On Monday Coroner Morgan impanelled a Jury, and the inquest was held in a large room in Stephen Scully's Hotel in South Amboy. Much excitement was manifested, and the room was crowded.

Michael Winters, who lives next door to Bradley's house, saw Quinn strike or push Bradley. The dead man fell backward. As he went down he struck his head on a block of wood, and was then unable to rise. He did not speak after this stroke.

Dr. Charles H. Vorhees, county physician, who made a post mortem examination of Bradley's body, found a wound one and a quarter inches long on the right side of the chin.

THE CORPSE. THE ACTION OF THE CORONER.

bone.

Bradley's neck was broken in two places. There was an extensive effusion of brood at the base of the brain, which also extended downward into the spinal canal, and the vertebral artery was ruptured. The doctor expressed the opinion that some of the wounds were made by a club, and the largest one on the forehead by the toe of a boot. The broken neck might have been caused by a blow, or by falling violently or a projection.

The Coroner found great difficulty in procuring

been caused by a flow of the projection.

The Coroner found great difficulty in procuring witnesses to testify either way, all the inhabitants disliking to be in any way connected with the tragedy. These directly interested were very reticent and anxious to shield each other. The jury returned a verdict of man-laughter and the Coroner yesterday sent the papers to the Grand Jury, which meets to-day at New Bruns wick. wick.

Meanwhile the constables continue the search for Quinn. Mrs. Quinn is held to bail to appea as a witness.

THE BRITISH PROTEST. The Counter Cases Formally Exchanged in

Geneva-Lord Tenterden's Note. GENEVA, April 16 .- The counter-cases of the British and American Governments were formally exchanged in this city yesterday by the agents of the two countries. None of the mem-bers of the Court of Arbitration were present. The meeting was presided over by Count

The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva yesterday on behalf of Great Britain :

case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva yesterday on behalf of Great Britain:

The undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to say that, while presenting their counter-case under the special reservation hereinafter mentioned, they find it incumbent upon them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the Treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses under three heads:

1. Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag.

2. Loss from prolongation of the war.

The claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention of the arbitration. Her Majesty's Government have been and still are in correspondence with the Government of the United States in relation thereto. As that correspondence has not been brought to a final issue, Her Majesty's Government desire that the arbitration shall proceed with reference to claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper, meantime, to present a counter-case which is strictly confined to direct laims, in the hope that the unfortunate misuaderstanding may be removed.

Her Majesty's Government hereby expressly and formally notify the arbitators that this counter-case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by her Majesty's Government in the correspondence whereto of all fier Majesty's rights, in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the parties.

If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrators.

A special despatch from Geneva to the Dolly Nows savs: "It is feared that the nature of the the arbitrators. (Signed) TENTERDEN A special despatch from Geneva to the Dally News says: "It is feared that the nature of the protest against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over the American claims for indirect damages, which accompanies the British counter-case, may prevent a settlement of the disjute between England and America arising under those claims."

A Republic laterested in Dynastic Institutions.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Does the Fifteenth Amendment Take from the States the Power Over the Elective Franchise?-Reverdy Johnson's Views. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Hon. Reverdy Johnson made an argument before the Supreme Court to-day on the constitutionality

of the Enforcement Act in the Ku-Klux cases He first showed that the original Constitution left the States in possession of exclusive powers over the elective franchise. Was that power taken away or abridged by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments, and to what extent was it abridged by the Fifteenth amendment?

The Thirteenth amendment, he said, merely

abolished slavery, and gave the liberated slaves no other right than the right of freedom. The Fourteenth amendment, so far from giving to the United States power over the suffrage, in words concedes that that power is in the States

Fourteenth amendment, so far from giving to the United States power over the suffrage, in words concedes that that power is in the States. The second section provides that, as the States may or may not exercise their power over the right of suffrage, their representation in Congress may or may not be reduced. This does not take from the States the right over the suffrage, but on the contrary, evidently admits it, and merely provides how the exercise of it in a certain way may affect their representation in Congress.

The Fifteenth amendment says: "The right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The States, therefore, and the United States, in their authority over the Territories, possess the power to regulate the suffrage, with the single restriction that they shall not deny it on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This, Mr. Johnson contended, does not take from either the power to make the right to vote dependent upon age, intelligence, residence, or moral character.

The object of the amendment only being, then, to deprive the States or the United States of the power to deny the right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the evident meaning of the provision was that they should not do this in their political character as States. A different interpetration would give to the United States the exclusive authority over the suffrage, and this has not as yet been clearly contended for. On the contrary, should this view be correct, the authority conferred upon Congress by the second section of the amendment to enforce the article by appropriate legislation is appropriate which serves to accomplish any other end.

The doctrine of the Government is, that the amendment provided against laws which a State in its character as a State violating the right, as well as against laws which a State in its character as a State may pass violative of it. If this be a

FANNY HYDE'S TRIAL.

Driven to Insanity by the Man who had Dishorored Her-Murder not Proved-A Scene in a Brooklyn Sunday School. The prosecution in the case of Mrs. Fanny

Hyde, indicted for the murder of her employer, George Watson, in Williamsburgh, in January last, closed their case yesterday. Mr. Morris, counsel for Mrs. Hyde, asked the Court to charge the jury that nothing had been proven. The prisoner was indicted for murder, and the prosecution must prove that the person accused

unlikely that Quinn is secreted in Bergen Hill.
On Monday Coroner Morgan impanelled a jury, and the inquest was held in a large room in Stephen Scully's Hotel in South Amboy. Much excitement was manifested, and the room was crowded.
Michael Winters, who lives next door to Bradley's house, saw Quinn strike or push Bradley. The dead man fell backward. As he went down be struck his head on a block of wood, and was then unable to rise. He did not speak after this stroke.

Dr. Charles H. Vorhees, county physician, who made a post mortem examination of Bradley's body, found a wound one and a quarter inches long on the right side of the chin.
THE CORPSE.

This cut had evidently been made with a botte or brick. There was a cut an inch and a quarter long over the right eye. Another three and a half inches long on the left side of the forehead. All these wounds were superficial. Over the left eye was a wound an inch in length which was cut to the bone. There were several contusions on the head, and effusion of blood between the scalp and the skull. None of these wounds could have caused death. Making an incision along the spine from the occipital bone to the fifth cervical vertebre, the doctor found the first vertebre dislocated from the second, and also dislocated from the occipital bone.

Bradley's neck was broken in two places.

exhibition in the school a few years ago Mr.Watson threw a bouquet to Fanny. Some workmen employed in Watson's factory in South Eleventh street testified to the familiarity between Fanny and Mr. Watson. Mr. Newton created some amusement by describing Watson's kissing Fanny one day in the hallway of the shop, as he, unseen looked on.

At the request of Counsellor Morris, the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

The Lock-Up of Currency-Henry N. Smith Before the Bank Committee, Washington, April 16.—Henry N. Smith, the ioney in the Tenth National, in which he is an officer. me points his nemory was very clear; but when it to points in which he had played a discreditable e could not recollect. He admitted locking up our millions for the purpose of certific stocks. part, he could not recollect. He substituted lock the four millions for the purpose of the countries of the down, and said he should not do it again, as he as ned he had done wrong. He dended that he had am atcs, and said he had restored most of the money it lation. He evidently appeared pretty badly fright what he has done as a bank officer, and it is con-by several members of the committee that he ha enough in connection with Palmer to forfeit the ter of the bank. A resolution to that effect will ported, in order to show the public that all see pering with the currency will be promptly put a soon as it is detected.

Bank Examiner Callender Wants a Church

Trial.
The members of the First Baptist Church of ewark have been discussing the case of Charles Calender, the Bank Examiner, who was until recently a comber of the society. Callender had been suspended com full membership by the society, and had ap prom this memoership by the society, and had ap-plied for a reinstaicement or for expulsion, as the society should decide. In the course of a recent debate on the subject at a meeting of the society, Mr. Callender said the Grand Jury which indicted him was an illegal one; that for this reason the courts might not settle his case for years to come; and hence it was important that he should be disposed of by his Church.

Judge Curtis and the Bar Association. Sin: In appearing before the Bar Association

last evening, I was actuated by a desire to show the committee that I courted an investigation into my con duct as a judicial officer of the Marine Court of this city Inasmuch as any investigation before that body would prove abortive and fruitless—they having neither power prove abortive and fruitiess—they having neither power to send for nor to compel witnesses to attend before them, nor to render any authoritative decision in the premises—I respectfully declined to enter into examination before them. All sensible lawyers and citizons will perceive at once the foily of an investigation before a body which has no power to set, and the anomaly and singularity of a judge of a court being examined preimmarily by a body of lawyers.

It would not only prove a work of time, but might degain in this Court. The public will remember that I have begun in this Court. The public will remember that I have taken the initiative steps in this matter, and I wish to assure them that at a proper time and before a regular and legal body. I shall not only thoroughly vindicate iny own course as a Justice of the Marine Court, but I shall sustain the statements hitherto made by me. In reference to the assertions made by any of my associates before the Bar Association last night, or at any other piace
or time, I characterize them as entirely false, actuated by malice, and made from a desire to shield themselves, whatever evidence has appeared in this proceeding was taken during my absence.

Here the statement of the proceeding was aken during my absence.

Justice Marine Court.

Latest List of Failures.

Miscellaneous—H. F. Brings, Boffslo, N. Y., distiller, failed. Farnham & Co., hotel, Westfield, N. Y., failed, J. R. Gunter, carriages, &c., Lumpkin, Ga., failed. Leopold Beaser, clothing, New Haven, Coun., failed. William P. Rost, altered fair of distributions in Spain.

Invasion of 1 nited States Territory.

Matastorios, April 15.—Gen. Vaidez, who was diver from Pedras Negras by the revolutionis-some a camp of about one hundred men, intending to attack weeks ago, appeared at lared, Texas, where he formed a camp of about one hundred men, intending to attack Bibliots troops, and arrested about twenty of the fillustors, who are held as prisoners to violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

Bick ear Buchanan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions in Spoilers.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions in Spoilers.

Bick ear Buchanan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions of the United States.

Bick ear Buchanan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions of the United States.

Bick ear Buchanan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions of the United States.

Bick ear Buchananan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distributions of the United States.

Bick ear Buchananan Dend.

DENVER, tol., April 18.—McKean Buchanan, the selection of the distribution of the best of his the reverence of the tender's blood of the nuries and to our distribution of the back of the nure

PROF. MORSE'S MEMORIAL

HONORS TO THE INVENTOR OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Impressive Ceremonics in the Hall of the Representatives.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The hall of the ouse of Representatives was thronged to-night on the occasion of the memorial services in hon-or of the late Professor Morse. The Speaker of the House presided, assisted by Vice-President Colfax. The President and Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governors of the States, in person or by proxy, occupied seats on the inner circle. Senators and Representatives occupied the other seats on the floor. On the clock in front of the main gallery was the

oil painting by Bogardus and the Berbano
Brothers of Prof. Morse. Around the outer
frame of the portrait was the legend, "What
hath God wrought."

The Marise Band was stationed in the gallery,
and furnished music.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. Adams of New
York, Speaker Illaine addressed the assemblage.
Then a series of resolutions offered by the Hon.
C. C. Cox, M. D., and telegrams from the principal cities in the United States and the Canadas,
were read. Addresses were delivered by Senator Patterson, the Hon. Pernando Wood, Gen.
Garfield, and the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The speaker said the telegraphic instrument
at the desk was now working, and he took
pleasure in reading the telegram just received,
namely:

Lospon, 2 A. M., Wednesday, April 17.

The operators of Luciand, Ireland, and Sectiond

oll painting by Bogardus and the Berbano

namely:

Lordon, 2 A. M., Wednesday, April 17.

The operators of linguard, Ireland, and Scotland Join with their American brethren in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the founder of the Morse Association in mountain the founder of their craft.

(Signed)

The concluding speches were made by Messrs, Voorhees and Lanks.

Voorhees and Banks.
Vocal music by the Choral Society, and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, closed the exercises at 11 o'clock.

THE CEREMONIES AT MORSE'S HOME.

POUGHKEEPSIX, April B.—The Morse memorial meeting in the Pre-byterian church in this city to-night was attended by a vast concourse, many were turned away unable to gain admission. At the head of each asise was a table thickly strewn with flowers. On the pulpit lay a beautiful floral crown, and beneath, on a table, a floral cross leaned against the pulpit. The pew of the late Prof. Morse was vacant and hung in black. At the proper time Mayor H. G. East-Man, who presided, addressed the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Wines read a portion of Scripture, and was followed by the Rev. A. P. Van Giesen in prayer. The chofr then sung an anthem, and the Rev. Dr. Francis B. Wheeler, pastor of the Presbyterian church of which Prof. Morse was a member, delivered the opening address. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. John H. Raymond, President of Vassar College; Edward H. Parker, M. D., and Hon, John Thompson, After the speaking a hymn was sung and the Rev. P. K. Cady pronounced the benediction.

During the evening messages were read from all parts of the world.

Morse memorial services were held last night in the principal cities of the Union. THE CEREMONIES AT MORSE'S HOME.

GRANT'S LAST BID FOR POTES.

He Virtually Acknowledges that Political Activity and not Honesty or Efficiency has Determined the Tenare of Office.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.—The Advisory Board of the Civil Service having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules already adopted, have recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect. The recommendations as herewith published are approved, and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made, and the thir-teenth of the rules adopted on the 19th day of December last is amended to read as pubushed herewith. The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various departments, and while the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tonure of office. U. S. Grant.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Suggestions for Political Effect. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The report of the Advisory Board of the civil service, with accompanying regulations, has been promulgated. The regulations, as

fare of the service seems to require.

It is stated to be desirable that every part of the counecutive offices at Washington, and to that end it is re

uniended that the Advisory Board may direct when The Board also expresses the opinion that where an officer has discharged his duty efficiently, and his reap-cointment seems desirable, there is no good reason that ne should not be appointed at discretion. In such a case als official service has been both an examination and a probation, and they therefore recommend that when the

probation, and they therefore recommend that when the term of an officer expires by limitation of law the incumbent may be reinstated at pleasure.

With deprecating perpetual proscription, it is recommended that to person shall be appointed to a position in the cervice who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence of his fidelity to the Union and Constitution.

Regarding the customs service the Board recommends that when vacances occur in chief positions, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall sacertain if there be suitable and available persons already in the customs service, within the district in which such a chief vacancy occurs, and if such persons are found that the appoinment shall be make from them; but if they are not found it has be made at discretion.

Regarding the Consular service, it is recommended that if the compensation is slady or mer, the positions shall be made and the strict of the compensation is slady or mer, the positions in the mode in accordance with the rules governing clerical and other appoinments.

The report also deals at length with grading and grouping officers in the Executive Department, in Collector's and Surveyor's affices, and in the internal revenue service.

In the Assistant Treasury at New York the Board pro-

come service.

In the Ausistant Treasury at New York the Board propose three grades, of which the first includes the Deputy Assistant Treasurer as the highest grade, and officers whose salary is \$1,000 or more, but less than \$2,500, as the low at. The second group includes as the highest grade, offi-cers whose annual salary is \$1,300 or more but less than \$1.00.

The second group includes as the agnest grad, omeras whose annual salary is \$1,200 or more but less than \$1,300. The third group comprises clerks whose annual salary is less than \$1,300. The third group comprises clerks whose annual salary is less than \$1,300. The second group and who receives a salary of more than \$2,000 is in the first line of promotion to the Deputy Assistant Treasuries the first group includes in their order all officers subordinate to the Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, whose salaries are not less than \$1,300. The second group includes all other clerks, and the third includes the female counters. In the postal service they propose for the positions which are not less than \$1,300. The second group includes all other clerks, and the third includes the female counters. In the postal service they propose for the positions which are not included in arrangements made for the General Post Office at Weshington, three groups for every local post office, of one of which the Postinaster is highest grade, and clerks whose salary is less than \$1,300 or more, but less than \$1,800 the lowest; another group consisting of clerks whose salary is less than \$1,200 and another of letter carriers.

The regulations which are appended to the report are inducted in manufact, and specify in separate detail the requirements alluded to in a general way in the preceding report.

A Curious Stander Suit in Newburgh - A Methodist Clergyman Awarded \$50, spondence of The Sun.

NEWBURGH, April 16 .- Judge Joseph F. Barnard s holding the April term of the Orange County Suprema court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. A lander case was terminated this afternoon, in which a Methodist clergyman named Samuel H. Switzer was the plaintiff, and one Charles H. Van Vleet the defendant. Van Vicet testified that the Methodist preacher had lied about him in the presence of others, that he (Switzer) was about the biggest devil running alive, and that he (Van Vleet) had heard that the dominie-had stolen a horse. Van Vleet is a merchant carrying on business in Unionville, Orange-county, where the Rev. Mr. Switzer